



HIGH SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY
MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS BOARD

HISTORY 4

Time—2½ hours.

Note—Candidates will answer *three* questions from Section A and *two* questions from Section B. *One* of the short-answer questions must be included and both may be answered.

Five questions only are to be answered.

Values

SECTION A

1. Note—This is a short-answer question. Candidates are required to answer each of the parts as briefly as possible.
- 2 (a) Name *one* book by Erasmus and *one* pamphlet by Luther.
- 1 (b) What states were the great enemies of France in the 16th and 17th centuries?
- 2 (c) Offer *one* reason for the conflict suggested in (b).
- 1 (d) Name *one* great scientist of the 17th century.
- 1 (e) Who were the Huguenots?
- 2 (f) At whose expense was Prussian territory enlarged under Frederick the Great?
- 2 (g) Why have certain monarchs of the 18th century been called “benevolent despots”?
- 2 (h) What were the “parlements” in France of the old regime?
- 2 (i) What were the “cahiers”?
- 2 (j) Explain the composition of the old Estates-General of France prior to 1614.
- 3 (k) What, according to the Constituent Assembly of 1789, were the Rights of Man?
- 20 2. The liberal, democratic, and republican experiment of the French Revolution culminated in dictatorship. So did the democratic experiment in Germany, 1919-1933. Explain the rise of dictatorship in *either* revolutionary France *or* modern Germany.

Values

- 20 **3.** Show the significance of the Industrial Revolution in relation to *three* of the following:
- (a) the advance of liberal institutions in the 19th century.
 - (b) the rise of Socialism,
 - (c) Imperialism,
 - (d) the modern history of eastern Asia.
- 20 **4.** Write briefly on *four* of the following topics in the history of Italy:
- (a) Italy in the 18th century,
 - (b) the settlement of Italy in 1815,
 - (c) the revolutions of 1848,
 - (d) stages of the advance towards unity between 1859 and 1871,
 - (e) causes of the Fascist revolution of 1921.
- 20 **5.** "There has seldom or never been constructed a peace of a more idealistic character." This is one view of the peace settlement of 1919. The opposite view is that it was "a Carthaginian peace." What is the argument for each of these views of the peace settlement of 1919?
- 20 **6.** What significant parallels may be observed between the present situation in international affairs and the situation in the years immediately before 1914?
- 20 **7.** "History is past politics." Is this an adequate description of the extent of historical studies? (A discussion is required).

SECTION B

- 8.** Note—This is a short-answer question. Candidates are required to answer each of the parts as briefly as possible.
- 2 (a) When did the Cabinet emerge?
 - 2 (b) How are its members chosen?
 - 3 (c) Distinguish between Privy Council, Ministry, Cabinet.
 - 2 (d) State *two* functions of the Cabinet.
 - 2 (e) What are the duties of a Chancellor of the Exchequer?
 - 2 (f) Name *two* departments of the British government which are presided over by "secretaries of state".
 - 3 (g) To whom are ministers responsible?
 - 4 (h) Name *four* British Prime Ministers since 1900.

- 8 **9.** (a) The British Constitution consists of certain great constitutional landmarks: (1) charters; (2) petitions; (3) statutes; (4) judicial decisions; (5) various political customs and usages which are scrupulously observed. Give *four* examples of (3) and *one* example of each of the others.
- 12 (b) "Although there has been no reconstruction of the framework of the constitution, notable changes have taken place since 1688." Mention the important changes since 1688.
- 6 **10.** (a) The King no longer exercises the most important powers of the Crown. What, then, is the justification for the continuation of the monarchy?
- 4 (b) In what respects were the powers of the House of Lords curtailed by the Parliament Act, 1911?
- 6 (c) What important functions does the House of Lords still perform?
- 4 (d) What is the present composition of the House of Lords?
- 11.** "Parties are inevitable. No large free country has been without them. No one has shown how representative government could be worked without them." (Lord Bryce).
- 3 (a) Why are parties inevitable under free institutions?
- 5 (b) What happens to parties in unfree countries such as the modern dictatorships?
- 6 (c) Is a *two-party* system essential to the effective working of representative government?
- 6 (d) What are the functions of parties under representative institutions?
- 20 **12.** Aristotle classified normal governments into three types—monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. Is this classification of any use in distinguishing types of modern constitutions? (A discussion is required).

